and closely appressed. Body beneath shining piceous, tip of abdomen, coxae, tibiae and tarsi paler; finely pubescent. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1 mm.

*Type* female, U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 56750.

*Type locality.*—San Francisco, Costa Rica, collected Feb. 8, 1940.

*Remarks.*—This distinctive species is outstanding because unlike any of the other small species it has closely appressed pubescence, with no long semi-erect hairs. It has less developed thoracic and elytral prominences than the other Costa Rican species.

**Distigmoptera suturalis** (Jacoby)

*Omotyphus suturalis* Jacoby, Biol. Cent. Amer., Coleopt., 6 (1) Supplement; 322, 1892.

"Black, sparingly pubescent, the 5th and 6th joints of antennae and the base of the tibiae flavous; head and thorax strongly rugose-punctate, the thorax with two small elevations; elytra with a deep depression near the middle; strongly punctate-striate, the suture narrowly fulvous-pubescent. Length 1¼ line ..... Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, collected by H. H. Smith. A single specimen."

Jacoby's description together with the illustration definitely places this species in the genus *Distigmoptera*. It is about the same size as the Costa Rican species but differs in having sparse pubescence and also in the coloration of the antennae.

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## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HOPLOTHRIPINI (Thysanoptera; Phlaeothripidae)

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The new species described herein appears so unrelated to any known North American form and exhibits such unique peculiarities that a new generic name is proposed for it.

**Zaxenothrips,** new genus

(Plate 20)

Belongs to the Hoplothripini; head much broader (1.43) than long in female, less so (1.2) in smaller (positively) heterogonic male, only slightly broader than long in larger (positively) heterogonic male, widest at middle (or back of it in larger (positively) heterogonic male, shorter than prothorax, produced in front of eyes, elevated dorsally, declivous in front and with the widely separated antennae in-

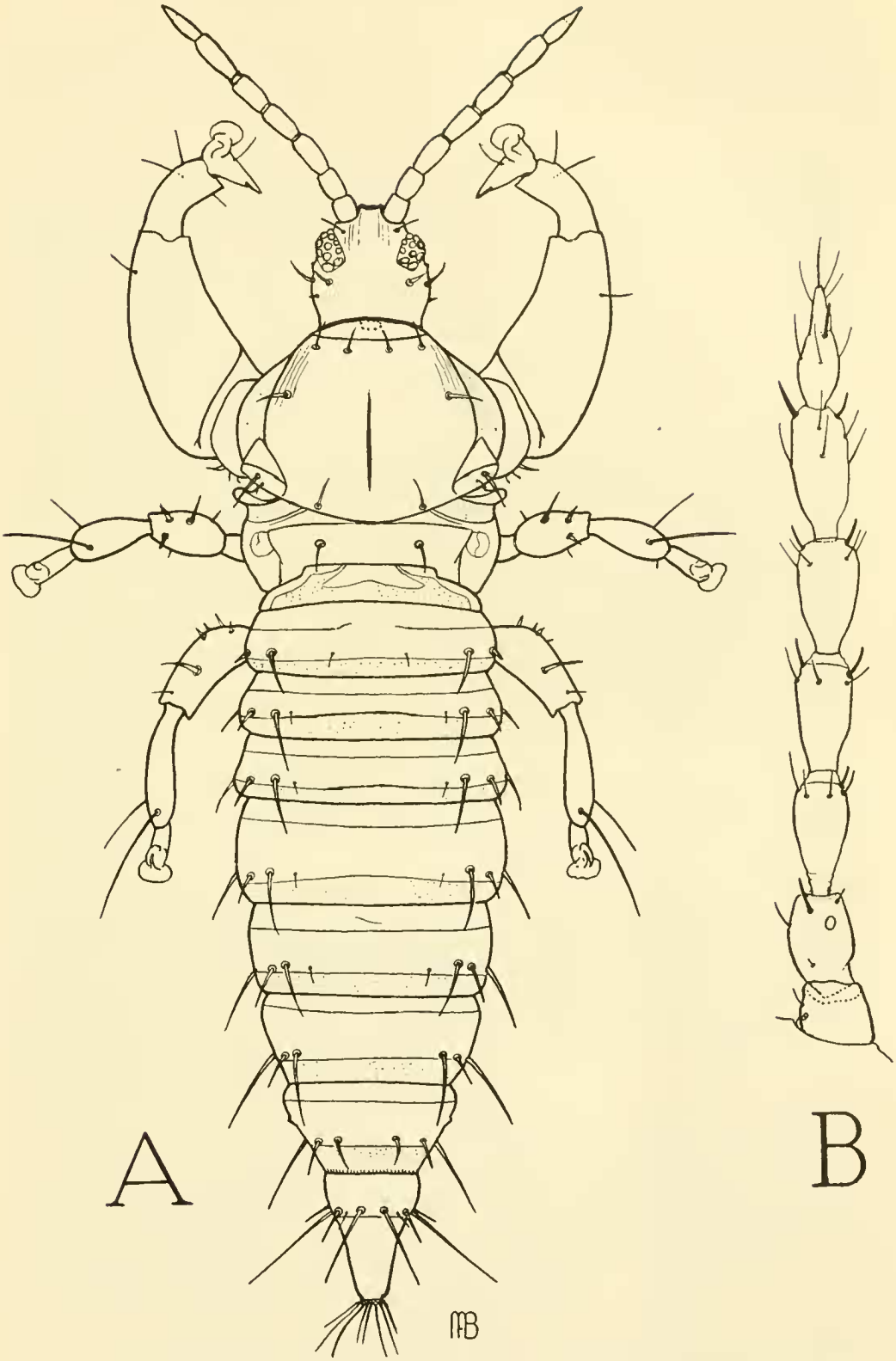
serted well below vertex; ocelli absent in apterous, present in macropterous, form; a pair of long, strong anteocellar bristles, located far forward, almost at edge of declivity; postoculars almost on lateral margins of head, eyes small, dorsally almost subrectangular and not extending onto ventral aspect of head, facets well separated, the row at rear and on outer margin much enlarged; head notched back of eye and with a (usually) very pronounced tubercle just back of notch; with two heterogonic horns in male, a median decurved horn just beneath insertion of antennae, and a median transversely elliptical one just anterior to mouth cone, these practically indiscernible in mounted specimens (though in such specimens the latter is decipherable as an elliptical ring); in the female these horns absent but the subantennal horn represented by a small low tubercle; mouth cone short, broadly truncate; antennal segments short, VI longest, III and V subequal, IV shorter than these; VII and VIII closely united, the suture separating them lacking dorsally; pronotum robust, its hind margin strongly convex, overhanging; anterior angles of mesothorax produced, strongly concave anteriorly; legs short, stout, fore femur much enlarged, mid and hind femora with a few short, heavy spines, fore tibia strongly bent; fore tarsus in female with a long tooth, in male the tooth larger, in large heterogonic male with a great tooth as broad as length of segment and longer than width of tarsus; anterior abdominal terga greatly reduced in length, tergum III almost six times as broad as its median length in female, seven times as long in large heterogonic male; tube short and stout, constricted near tip; body bristles short and stout; in the macropterous form the eyes somewhat larger than in the brachypterous form but still subrectangular with well-separated facets and with large facets caudad and laterad, only one pair of wing-retaining setae on a segment, these sigmoid on intermediate segments, no accessory hairs on hind margin of forewing.

Type of the genus, *Zaxenothrips peculiaris*, new species.

This genus would seem, from the description of *Oedemothrips* Bagnall, to be closely allied to that genus, but a comparison of specimens shows that it differs markedly in characters and appearance. In *Oedemothrips*, as represented by *O. propinquus laticeps* Bagn., the anteocellar setae are between and about on a line tangent to the anterior margins of the posterior ocelli, which are present in the brachypterous form but reduced in size, the head widest anteriorly and not constricted back of the eyes, the antennae eight-segmented, with the segments elongate, the abdominal terga normal in length, the eyes large in the brachypterous form, with crowded facets, and extending onto the ventral aspect of the head where they are prolonged caudad.

*Eurynothrips* Bagnall, of which one species in the male has a median subantennal horn, does not have well-developed anteocellar setae, has the prothorax elongated and very strongly narrowed to the head, has eight-segmented antennae and the mouth cone long, slender, and pointed.

This new genus is described mostly from the apterous form,




*Zaxenothrips peculiaris: A*, large heterogonic apterous male, most minor setae omitted; dotted ellipse on head shows location of median horn anterior to mouth cone; antecostal line of terga omitted. (Drawing by Mrs. Mary F. Benson.) *B*, right antenna of above, minor setae omitted. (Drawing by Mrs. Sarah H. DeBord.)

as the only macropterous specimen available is a slide mount made from a dried etiolated shell which is not in the best of condition.

**Zaxenothrips peculiaris,** new species

*Female* (holotype, apterous).—Length 1.18 mm. Very dark blackish brown, with tips of femora nearly white, bases of tibiae lightened, tarsi light yellowish brown; antennae dark blackish brown, abruptly translucent whitish in more than basal half of III, IV, V, and VI, on the last the light color tinged with yellow, VII abruptly very light yellow in almost basal half, fading to nearly white basad; pedicels of segments IV to VII brown; all body setae brown.

Head widest somewhat back of notch behind eyes, cheeks in outline convex, converging both to eye and narrowest part of head and again widening to extreme base, head thus apparently with a neck; anteriorly with irregular longitudinal wrinkles, back of eyes with faint transverse anastomosing lines; postocular setae near lateral margins of head 148 microns apart, slightly back of them a pair of short setae much closer (100$\mu$) together, a single seta on each lateral margin not far back (12 $\mu$) of postocular seta; antennal segments II-VII pedicellate, VII strongly narrowed to base from near middle; sense cone formula, III, 0–1 (an inner sense cone found on one antenna of a paratype), IV, 1–I, V, I–1+$^1$, VI, I–I+$^1$, VII, one dorsally; on segment III the sense cone short; on VI the outer one short, the inner long, reaching to middle of segment VII; other sense cones moderate in length.

Pronotum anteriorly at extreme sides with a few longitudinal lines, posteriorly with several faint transverse anastomosing lines; mesoscutum with distinct sparsely anastomosing transverse lines, these fading medially; pterothorax parallell sided; fore tarsal tooth curved, its lower margin with a seta just basad of a slight notch apicad of middle.

Abdomen, especially on anterior terga, with transverse anastomosing lines, these tending to form transverse rows of tetragons; basal margin of terga each with a narrow, thickened darker line and with the antecostal line (omitted in figure) very close to this thickened margin; cephalad of middle of terga III–VIII a single strong transverse line, indistinct laterad, on tergum II this line faint, irregular, interrupted and largely obscured by the coarseness of the other sculpture; anterior segments with posterior margin medially, broadly, slightly emarginate.

Measurements (in microns): Head, length 120, width across eyes 152, width behind eyes 148, greatest width 172, narrowest width near base 164, width between antennae 25; from eye to base of antenna (externally) 8, from eye to apex of frontal costa 20; prothorax, median length 164, greatest width 284, width including coxae 356; mesothorax, width across anterior angles 328; pterothorax, median length 124, greatest width 320; abdomen, tergum III medial length 50, width 348; tube, length 104, basal width 64, width at apex 30. Setae: anteocellar 22, postocular 30, anterior marginal 8, anterior angular 4, midlateral 10, epimeral 30, posterior marginal 20; on tergum IX, I, 76, 2, 44, 3, 40; on X, both pairs 52.

| Antenna..... | 1[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length..... | 24 | 44 | 46 | 40 | 46 | 56 | 40 | 28 |
| Width..... | 33 | 32 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 14 |

*Male* (allotype; large, heterogonic, apterous).—Length (distended) 1.5 mm. Very similar to the female in color, sculpture, and structure but with head and prothorax, including fore legs, heterogonically developed, the head practically as long as wide, the fore femur enormously enlarged; fore tarsal tooth straight along upper margin, its upper margin with a long seta near base in addition to the one on lower margin, which is much nearer apex than in female (in smaller males the tarsal tooth curved); prothorax more overhanging than in female and with a discal median longitudinal internal thickening.

Measurements (in microns): Head, length 148, least width just back of eyes 134, greatest width 152, least width near base 140, from front of eye to base of antenna externally 10, from front of eye to apex of frontal costa 32, prothorax, median length 240, width 292, width including coxae 420; mesothorax, width across anterior angles 352; pterothorax, length 104, width 332; median length of fore femur 380, its greatest width 148; fore tarsal tooth, length on upper margin 52, width of fore tarsus including tooth 82; width of fore tibia at apex 52; tube, length 102, basal width 64, width near apex 30; setae, anteocellar 30, postocular 33, anterior angular 26, midlateral 44, epimeral 72, posterior marginal 40; on tergum IX, 1, 96, 2, 40, 3, 108; on X, both pairs 68; longest seta near apex of mid tibia 80, longest seta near apex of hind tibia 100; longest seta on hind femur 36.

| Antenna..... | 1[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length..... | 24 | 48 | 53 | 48 | 53 | 62 | 40 | 24 |
| Width..... | 36 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 12 |

The single macropterous female, though badly etiolated and distorted, shows the antennae to be colored as in the apterous form, the antennal segments in length about as in the apterous female, the forewing fringes simple, the eyes not much larger than in apterous specimens, head very transverse and the tubercle back of eye smaller. The general condition is too poor to merit a detailed description, though I have marked the specimen "morphotype ♀."

*Type locality*.—Bethesda, Md.

*Type*.—Catalog No. 56672, United States National Museum.

Described from three male and six female apterous specimens and one etiolated macropterous female shell taken by the author, August 18, 1940, under bark of a newly fallen hickory branch which was sufficiently punky to enable the insects to crawl out of sight into the outer tissue of the wood.

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[1] Visible portion only.